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RAILWAY LOSS IS EXPLAINED BY HINES

Blames Reduction in Business as Largely Responsible for Deficits.

RATES WILL NOT GO UP

Director General Prefers to Wait for Restoration of Normal Conditions in Business.

Washington, May 8.—Director General Hines in a discussion of recent railroad earnings disclosed that:

The government's deficit in operating the railroads for the first three months this year, or the difference between net earnings and one fourth of the guaranteed annual compensation was about \$192,000,000 for all roads under federal management.

The government's loss for 1918 was \$226,000,000.

The entire government loss incurred in 15 months of federal operation was \$418,000,000.

Marked reduction of freight traffic under records of similar periods of the last two years were responsible for the bad financial showing and condition in April, though not yet fully reported show no promise of improvement.

Despite the big government deficits the director general does not contemplate any general increase in the level of rates but prefers to await restoration of normal business conditions.

The government also incurred a deficit of about \$14,540,000 in eight Railway Express company the consolidated express corporation up to March 1, 1919.

"The present unfavorable result naturally lead to an agitation of the question whether there ought to be an increase of rates," said Mr. Hines in his statement, "my own judgment is that the present conditions are too abnormal to serve as a basis for any general change in the level of rates and that it is preferable to defer action on that subject until there shall have been a fuller opportunity to get a more reliable and possibly a more normal measure of the conditions, meanwhile resorting to every practical economy studying the situation with the greatest care and keeping the public fully informed as to development."

In Excess of Estimate.

The deficit of \$192,000,000 incurred by the government in January, February and March as figured by Mr. Hines, greatly exceeded the estimate made public earlier in the day by the bureau of railway economics because Mr. Hines calculated the guaranteed compensation. The bureau of railway economics calculated each month's share on the basis of the average for that month in the three pre-war years. The railroad administration's figures also included small roads, not included in the so-called class 1, which are, under government control, and also expenses of the central administration and cost of operating inland waterways.

Mr. Hines explained that his system of calculating tended to show the railroad administrations position rather at a disadvantage for the first three months, but added:

"Still it seems preferable to charge a full one-twelfth of the rental into each of these months rather than to run the risk of an impression arising that there is any disposition to under state the actual results."

Business Falls Off.

"To a large extent the unfavorable results for January, February and March are due to the fact that business has fallen off and that expenses could not be correspondingly readjusted so that the loss largely arises in connection with the period of readjustment through which the country is going. Industrial enterprises generally have suffered some curtailment on account of the fact that business has been curtailed so much more rapidly than expenses have been curtailed. The railroad business is probably in its nature more elastic than other business and

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GIVEN EQUIPMENT FOR ROAD BUILDING

Government Lends Many Trucks to State—Some Are New Ones.

On his return from Washington Capt. J. Roy Pennell, state highway engineer, announced that the federal bureau of public roads would turn over to the state highway commission 163 new trucks and 133 trucks which have been used. Besides these 296 trucks, the state highway commission may also get a steam shovel through the federal bureau of public roads, but this has not been determined definitely.

Under the act of congress providing for the transfer of trucks and other equipment from the war department, through the federal bureau of public roads, to the state highway commission, the equipment can only be used on roads constructed in whole or in part by federal aid. Captain Pennell said that he was very much pleased with the amount of equipment allotted to South Carolina and that the trucks would enable maintenance work on the state highway system to begin much sooner than would have been possible without them.

The new trucks are valued at about \$3,000 a piece, or a total of \$489,000. The second hand trucks are worth probably \$1,500 a piece, or a total of \$688,000 for the 296 awarded to South Carolina. A complete list of the equipment to be turned over to the state highway commission follows:

Fifteen two ton trucks (new.)
Seventy-four two ton quadruple drive trucks (new.)
Sixty-one three ton trucks (new.)
Thirteen five ton trucks (new.)
Total new trucks 163.
Also the following trucks which have been used:
Seventy-four two ton trucks.
Fifty-nine three ton trucks.

GIRL SERVES IN ARMY AT FORT OGLETHORPE

Poses as Corporal for Three Months. Arrested in Greenville But Sent Home.

Greenville, S. C., May 8.—After having been in the army three months, during which time she masqueraded and performed the duties of an ordinary soldier, a 19-year-old girl was sent back to her home in Tennessee by the authorities of the Girls' Detention Home in Greenville. She had been at the detention home but a short time, having been arrested at a local hotel, but was turned over to the officials of the detention home by the police. The girl was at Fort Oglethorpe in place of a corporal who went away on leave of absence and no one except a sergeant, who she wanted to be near, knew of her escapade. At all of the roll calls and formations she responded to the name of Corporal Jones and performed the duties that would have fallen to him. However, but for the few men in the company and its location in a remote part of the camp she admitted that it would have been difficult to have carried out the deception. "It was for the sake of, being with my sweetheart that I did this," the girl explained. She said she told the officers that she was threatened with tuberculosis and, although no thorough examination was never made, she was assigned to a tent where no one else stayed. The girl's hair was closely cut in the regulation military manner, and her voice is of course texture. She came to Greenville but a short time ago and was arrested on a charge of vagrancy. There was not sufficient evidence for a conviction and she was given a ticket to the little town in Tennessee, where her parents reside. Miss Rhoda Stomart of the Girls' Protective Bureau desired to suppress the girl's name for obvious reasons.

OFFICIALS APPEAR BEFORE RAILROAD COMMISSION

Columbia, May 8.—Representatives of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, appeared before the South Carolina Railroad commission Wednesday afternoon, in an order from the commission to show cause why they should not be peremptorily prohibited from increasing their intrastate rates.

ARGUMENTS ON RATE ARE NOW CONCLUDED

Supreme Court Expected to Decide Question Before Adjournment.

ISSUES BUT ONE ORDER

Injunction of Federal Judge Landis Temporarily Stayed in Illinois Permitting Change in Rates.

Washington, May 8.—Arguments in the telephone and telegraph rates cases involving the authority of the postmaster general to increase intrastate toll rates were concluded late Friday in the supreme court and the cases taken under advisement. In view of the importance of the questions involved, both in the wire cases and railroad rate cases, it is believed the court will render decisions in the two cases before the summer adjournment next month.

The court before recessing until May 19 issued an order permitting the postmaster general to charge increased telegraph rates in Illinois and temporarily stayed the carrying into effect of injunctions issued by Federal Judge Landis enjoining the postmaster general from making the increase effective. The order, which was announced by Chief Justice White, remains in effect until the appeals have been finally disposed of and continues in operation a similar order granted by the lower court for the purpose of permitting the appeal to be brought.

With the conclusion of the hearings arguments in all pending cases closed for the term. The court, however, after rendering opinions on May 19 will receive for two weeks, and final adjournment for the summer will be on June 8.

Arguments were made by W. P. Hitchcock of Boston, assistant attorney general for Massachusetts; Oliver E. Sweet, assistant attorney general of South Dakota; Fred S. Jackson, representing the state of Kansas, and Raymond S. Pruitt, assistant attorney general of Illinois all in behalf of proceedings attacking the postmaster general's order brought in their respective states. Henry S. Robbins of Chicago made the closing argument for the government.

Attorneys representing the states contended that adequate provision had been made by the states for determining the justness of intrastate wire rates, that the interstate commerce commission had authority to regulate rates, although this power had never been exercised and that congress had no intention and no thought of any one attempting to exercise the jurisdiction over the wire properties the postmaster general is exercising. Mr. Robbins contended that congress conferred "one man power" upon the president to enable him to take over the resources of the country for the successful prosecution of the war, that he or his agents had ample authority to fix rates and that congress had no intention of hampering him in the operation of these utilities.

LT. DOZIER SPEAKS.

LT. "Jimmy" Dozier, of Rock Hill, who won honors at the front from both the American and English governments, made three addresses here Wednesday in the interest of the Victory loan and in connection with the moving picture, "The Price of Peace." He spoke first at the Star theatre, then at the opera house and at the Majestic theatre at night. He was introduced by Mayor Stewart and proved himself indeed a pleasing speaker, his narration of what the boys went through with at the front holding undivided attention of his audience. "The Price of Peace," shown under the auspices of the state Victory loan committee, is a picture every one should see, many of the scenes having been taken under enemy fire and giving an accurate and lasting impression of actual fighting on the western front.

PORT STRIKE SETTLED.

Washington, May 8.—The Buenos Aires port strike has been settled and activities at the port are again normal.

SOUTH TO MAKE HER OWN GREAT FUTURE

Petty Politics, Cur of South, Says Edmonds, Editor Manufacturers Record.

VISITOR IN COLUMBIA

Says People of South More Interested in Who is Elected Sheriff Than in Creative Work.

Columbia, S. C., May 8.—High prices for products, and high wages for labor are to continue for a long time is the opinion of R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record and one of the leading authorities in industrial matters in this country. He thinks that the man who wants to build a house and is putting it off for lower prices is making a serious mistake and is waiting for a day which may never come. He thinks that the curse of the south is petty politics, and that the petty politician should be thrown into the dump heap, and the people give their thoughts to industrial, educational and religious development.

He arrived in the city Tuesday from his winter home at Daytona, Florida, where he has been since last December. There he has been watching world events but never for a moment has he ceased to think of the south and her future.

At the Jefferson hotel when asked what he thought of the industrial future of the south he said:

"The south has largely made politics its business. The north and the west have made business their politics. We in the south largely concentrate our thought, our activities upon politics, local state and national. We are interested in who is going to be the sheriff, or governor, or senator than we are in who is going to do some creative work in developing our vast resources. In the north and west on the other hand business and creative and constructive work are the supreme issues and politics are considered mainly in their point of relation to business development. If for next five years the south would give to highway improvement, to municipal betterments, to construction of better housing facilities for its people and the utilization of its natural resources as much attention as it now gives to petty politics, in industrial and agricultural advancement and its increase in wealth would be amazingly great. There is no other equal area in the world that can match in natural advantages for the creation of wealth the southern states.

"This is freely admitted by the ablest experts in the world. At different times I have published the testimony of the foremost scientists in America, and the great leaders in chemistry and industrial work of all kinds that the natural advantages of this section are far beyond those of any other known area in the world.

"It is true that we have made considerable progress in the development of these resources but we have not accomplished one-fourth as much as was in our power to do. If we fail in the future to develop our wealth more rapidly than other sections we will be compelled unwillingly to have to admit that we have lacked the energy or business ability of people of other sections. I am satisfied that we have the ability and energy to match any other part of America but that we hamper ourselves and destroy our ability by constantly thinking in terms of politics, as though politics were the sum and substance of all human activities.

"I seriously doubt whether there is any other country in the world which devotes a large proportion of its thinking and talk to politics. Very much of the political activity in the south is a curse to the individual man and to the south itself. The man who can do the most to take the thought of the south off of the politics of the cross road store kind and concentrate the attention of the people upon the building and maintaining better schools, and churches, and better highways in patching up and painting every di

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GERMANY RECEIVES THE PEACE TREATY

Allies' Terms Outlined in Some 80,000 Words—Map of Europe Changed.

Versailles, May 8.—Germany was told the terms upon which the allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

These terms were contained in a treaty some 80,000 words in length which was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at a memorable assemblage here, attended by the delegates of the twenty-seven nations which are parties to the peace pact.

This notable document, on which the leading statesmen of the various nations, together with a swarm of experts from the principal countries involved, have been working since the convening of the peace conference January 18, is added by an extensive preamble, embodying the assertion of authority upon which the treaty is based.

Immediately following is the first chapter, the covenant of the League of Nations, the text of which already has been printed. Of the fourteen principles, section one contains stipulations with regard to frontiers which materially change the map of Europe. Military, naval and fair terms are dealt with in another section, while still another is devoted to the subject of reparations. Political stipulations for Europe, on the one hand and outside of it, on the other, are dealt with in separate divisions of the document.

To Germany Alone.

The treaty, it is noted, has to do with Germany alone, except insofar as it is required that she accept agreements made by the allies with the other central powers.

The document, long as it is, is shorter than was indicated by some of the forecasts, which estimated its length at 100,000 words.

The treaty is not printed in German. The text is in French and English on opposite pages.

Ends Military Power.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to normal dimensions and she is sharply restricted along lines through which she might seek to work military to rehabilitate herself. Economically, the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old time resources as a strangling competitor of the nations about her which she overran and devastated during the war.

Thus, for instance, Germany for a period of years at least, will be deprived of the coal outlet of the rich Sarre basin, which goes to France, Belgium and the various other countries which suffered from Teutonic depredations in various forms. In numerous other ways she is made to realize that her more than four years' career of destruction must be made good.

Power to Sign.

There has been much discussion of the question of whether the German delegates would sign the peace treaty. The Germans at first proposed to send messengers to Versailles to take the treaty to Berlin but they were made to understand that delegates with power to sign the terms of peace must be sent, and this was done. Furthermore the Germans will be allowed only a definitely fixed time within which to sign the treaty.

Alfred representation at the ceremony was made complete by the arrival in Paris of Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Scarpino, the foreign minister, who it had been feared for a time would not be present because of the tangle over the Adriatic question. The Italians, however, indicated that they thought it necessary that a solid allied front be presented to the Germans, and their delegates returned from Rome despite the incomplete state of the Adriatic negotiations which however, though they might affect the settlement with Austria-Hungary, do not figure

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ARMY CAMPS SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT

Round Sum of \$548,000 Paid By Buyers of Deserted Training Grounds.

CAMP SEVIER IS NOT SOLD

North Carolina Purchases Site of Camp Polk to Be Used for Penitentiary and Prison Purposes.

Washington, May 8.—Approval of the sale of 12 army camps—eight national guard sites and four small miscellaneous camps—for a total of more than \$548,000 is announced by Acting Secretary Crowell.

War department officials evidenced satisfaction with the results obtained, the material covered by the sale consisting almost exclusively of hastily constructed buildings and some stored equipment. In the case of buildings, the government had reserved for its own use the base hospitals and storage warehouses.

Forty-four bids were received from 35 individuals and corporations, the largest single proposal being from one large wrecking company, which offered to take all the camps for a price approximating \$540,000. This proposal was rejected largely because of the desire of the department to turn over to the cities adjacent to certain camps the sanitary and other utilities which could be used advantageously for the benefit of their populations. Thus Augusta, Ga., will retain title to all underground improvements of Camp Hancock, all the improvements at Camp Sheridan go to the city of Montgomery and the sewerage and water systems at Camp Wadsworth will be turned over to Spartanburg.

No satisfactory bid having been received for Camp Sevier, S. C., it was announced that this camp would be offered at another sale minus the requirement that the buyer assume the damage suits of local property owners.

Montgomery Gets Camp Sheridan.

The city of Montgomery, Ala., secured Camp Sheridan, Ala., and the state of North Carolina will take over Camp Polk, N. C. The other camps went to individuals and firms except Camp Kendrick, N. J., which was withdrawn from auction and is to be retained for the navy.

The successful bidders in the other cases were: Camp Bowie, Tex., sold to Henry Marks and Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; Camp Colt, Pa., to Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ill.; Camp Hancock, Ga., to J. P. Mulherin, Augusta, Ga.; Camp Logan, Tex., to G. P. Brown, Houston, Tex.; North Camp Jackson, S. C., to Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ill.; Camp Wadsworth, S. C., to Frank Hodges, Spartanburg, S. C.; Camp Wheeler, Ga., to E. Enes, Savannah, Ga.; Camp Shelby, Miss., to S. Steinberg company, no address given; Camp Beauregard, La., to J. W. Alexander, Alexandria, La. In the case of Camp Beauregard the successful bidder must guarantee to the state of Louisiana without cost the building and improvements sufficient for one regimental camping area for use of the state troops. At Camp Hancock the underground improvements must be left intact for the benefit of the community.

State Buys Camp Polk.

At Camp Polk, N. C., the buildings were sold to the state for use in connection with the state penitentiary. The city of Spartanburg will be given gratis the sewerage and water systems at Camp Wadsworth.

"The proposals received were, as a rule, very satisfactory," Assistant Secretary Crowell said, in announcing the sales. "The national guard camps were hastily built and contained only tent floors, mess shacks and a few administration buildings besides the hospital and storage warehouses, which in most cases were reserved by the government. The improvements at these camps had served their purpose in housing the troops during the period of training; on the basis of having been filled twice, these camps served 800,000 troops at cost for construction."

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